

TITLE: NOVEL PEPTIDIC CONJUGATES FOR ALOPECIA PREVENTIVE AND
CURATIVE TREATMENT.

The present invention has as its aim novel peptide
5 conjugates containing the sequence Lys-Asp-Val, useful in
dermatology or beauty care, in particular to stimulate hair
growth or to slow hair loss.

Throughout an individual's lifetime, hair growth and its
renewal are determined by the activity of hair follicles. The
10 follicles undergo a regular cycle consisting of three phases -
anagen, catagen, and telogen - each of which is characterized
by quite distinct molecular and cellular mechanisms:

- During the approximately three-year anagen phase, the
cells of the dermal papilla "send" signals to the stem
15 cells present in the bulb. The relevant cells receiving
these signals then migrate towards the hair follicle
matrix, and are thus referred to as matrix cells. In
this area, the cells of the dermal papilla emit
additional signals which enable the matrix cells to
20 initially proliferate and then to differentiate, which
allows the hair shaft to lengthen. During this phase,
the hair follicle migrates through the dermis and is,
in anagen VI, anchored in the hypodermis in contact
with adipose tissue.
- 25 - The phase which follows, called catagen, is a short
phase which lasts approximately three weeks, during
which cells in the lower part of the hair follicle re-
enter apoptosis, thus enabling degeneration of the hair
follicle.
- 30 - The remaining phase, called telogen, is a resting phase
characterized by inactivity of the hair follicle for
three months and the loss of hair before a new anagen
phase begins.

Personal appearance being of paramount social importance today, hair loss is a genuine problem that is felt to be a social handicap by some. In men, the majority of cases are androgenic alopecia. This type of alopecia is due to a defect in the catabolism of androgens, more precisely of testosterone, at the level of the hair follicle, by the cells of the dermal papilla. Indeed, there is an accumulation of a metabolite of testosterone, DHT (a metabolite which is produced by the action of 5 α -reductase on testosterone), at the level of the hair follicles. In a normal process, this compound is degraded and then eliminated in the urine. Currently, inhibitors of 5 α -reductase are used in this type of alopecia to slow hair loss.

The current body of knowledge concerning hair and scalp biology, alopecias, scalp affections, and their treatment are collected in: "Hair and scalp pathology", P. Bouhanna and P. Reygagne, Editions Masson.

For many years, the cosmetics and pharmaceuticals industries have searched for substances that enable the abolition or the reduction of the effect of alopecia, in particular substances that induce or stimulate hair growth or that decrease hair loss.

A certain number of compounds are already used, such as minoxidil and finasteride.

Certain peptides are known for their stimulatory effect on hair growth, however no document reveals the peptides or peptide conjugates which are the aim of this invention.

The applicant has synthesized novel peptides and peptide conjugates containing the sequence Lys-Asp-Val capable of combating alopecia.

The present invention thus has as an aim a peptide corresponding to the formula (I)

In other words, the formula (I) peptide conjugates can comprise one or more atoms of asymmetrical carbon. Thus, they can exist in the form of enantiomers or diastereomers. These enantiomers and diastereomers, as well as their mixtures, including racemic mixtures, are part of the invention.

The peptide conjugates of formula (II) are derivatives of low molecular weight which are obtained in the form of amides of the compound of formula (III).

Moreover, the peptides of formula (I) and the peptide conjugates of formula (II) can be coupled with zinc in salt form to form complexes.

Within the framework of the present invention, it is meant by:

- Lys, lysine,
- Asp, aspartic acid,
- Val, valine,
- Arg, arginine,
- Tyr, tyrosine,
- DOPA, dihydroxyphenylalanine,
- HomoPhe, homophenylalanine.

It is also specified that the peptide conjugates mentioned above, which are the object of the present invention, can be obtained in NH₂-terminal form (in other words presenting an amide function) or in OH-terminal form (in other words presenting a carboxylic acid function).

Preferably, the acid of formula (III) is a polyunsaturated fatty acid, that is to say comprising from 1 to 6 unsaturations. Still more preferably, it is an omega-3 acid.

Among these omega-3 acids can be cited in particular α -linolenic acid, cervonic acid, timnodonic acid, and pinolenic acid.

Cervonic, timnodonic, and pinolenic acids are also known
5 as 4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), and 5,9,12-octadecatrienoic acid, respectively.

When A represents a monocarboxylic acid of general formula (III), it can be advantageously selected among acetic
10 acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, hydroxydecenoic and decenoic acids, and in particular, trans-10-hydroxy- Δ^2 -decenoic acid and trans-oxo-9-decene-2-oic acid.

Among the peptide conjugates of the invention the
15 following peptide conjugates can be cited:

- 1- A-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-DHomoPhe-NH₂
- 2- A-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-HomoPhe-NH₂ (SEQ ID NO. 5)
- 3- A-Lys-Asp-Val-DOPA-NH₂ (SEQ ID NO. 6)
- 4- A-DLys-Asp-Val-DOPA-NH₂
- 20 5- A-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-DOPA-NH₂ (SEQ ID NO. 7)

The peptide conjugates for which A is selected among lipoic acid and acetic acid are particularly adapted within the framework of the present invention.

25 The peptide conjugates, which are the object of the present invention, can be obtained either by classic chemical synthesis or by enzymatic synthesis, according to methods known by those skilled in the art.

Peptides or their peptide conjugates can be administered
30 for their cosmetic use via the topical route. They can also be used in food supplements, in other words in the nutraceutical industry, via the oral route.

The peptide conjugates according to the invention are preferentially administered via the topical route.

The present invention also has as an aim a peptide or a peptide conjugate according to the invention for use as a medicine, as well as the use of a peptide or a peptide conjugate according to the invention for the preparation of a compound intended for the preventive and curative treatment of alopecia.

According to another aspect, the present invention also has as an aim a cosmetic or dermatological compound that includes a peptide or a peptide conjugate according to the present invention, or a food supplement that includes a peptide or a peptide conjugate according to the present invention, possibly in association with a compound that improves hair growth such as defined below.

The cosmetic or dermatological compound can be applied advantageously to the entire scalp.

The cosmetic or dermatological compound can, for example, be presented in the form of a lotion, a medicated shampoo, a spray, a gel, or a medicated cream.

In the topical cosmetic compound, the peptide conjugate according to the invention can be present in a concentration ranging between 10^{-8} M and 10^{-3} M, preferably ranging between 10^{-7} M and 10^{-5} M.

Lastly, another aim of the present invention relates to a cosmetic treatment method to combat hair loss that includes the application on the scalp of a compound comprising a peptide or a peptide conjugate of the invention, alone or in association as described below, or comprising the administration via the oral route of a food supplement that includes a peptide or a peptide conjugate of the invention, alone or in association as described below.

It is possible to use, in association with the peptide conjugates according to the invention, compounds that also improve hair growth activity and that have already been described for this activity.

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Among these compounds can be cited:

- peptides that stimulate the production of native collagen and lead to a strengthening of the extracellular matrix,
- 10 - minoxidil,
- nicotinic acid esters,
- anti-inflammatory agents, more particularly peptides with anti-inflammatory activity,
- retinoic acid, its derivatives, and retinol,
- 15 - 5 α -reductase inhibitors.

Among the compounds that also improve hair growth and can be associated with the peptide or peptide conjugate, the peptides that correspond to the general formula (I) can also
20 be cited

X-Gly-His-Lys-Y (I) (SEQ ID NO. 8-9)

or their conjugates corresponding to the general formula (II)

A-X-Gly-His-Lys-Y (II) (SEQ ID NO. 10-11)

25 in which

A is such as defined above,

X represents a chain of 1 to 3 Lys residues, possibly methylated or, in the case of the formula (II), a bond,

Y represents an -OH or -NH₂ group,

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or A-X represents a hydrogen atom,

in the form of enantiomers or diastereomers, as well as their mixtures, including racemic mixtures and complexes with zinc which can be formed with these peptides or peptide conjugates.

5 The cosmetic compounds according to the present invention, intended for topical application to the scalp, can in addition include a UVB filter enabling photoprotection of the scalp. Thus, among adapted UVB filters can be cited, using their INCI names:

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- P-aminobenzoic acid or PABA and its esters:

- * Ethylhexyl dimethyl PABA
- * PEG-25 PABA

15 - The cinnamates:

- * Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate
- * Isoamyl p-methoxycinnamate
- * Octocrylene

20 - The salicylates:

- * Homosalate
- * Ethylhexyl salicylate

- The benzimidazoles:

25 * Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid

- The benzylidene camphor derivatives:

- * 4-Methylbenzylidene camphor
- * Benzylidene camphor
- 30 * Camphor benzalkonium methosulfate
- * Polyacrylamidomethyl benzylidene camphor

- The triazines:

- * Ethylhexyl triazone
- * Diethylhexyl butamido triazone.

5 The peptides of the invention have been the object of pharmacological tests which make it possible to demonstrate their anti-hair-loss activity.

10 **The effects of various peptides on the growth of mouse vibrissae in vitro**

15 In order to demonstrate the stimulatory effect of thymopoietin peptide derivatives on hair growth, anagen-phase mouse vibrissae hair follicles were placed in culture according to the technique described by Philpott (Philpott *et al.*, 1994. *Human hair growth in vitro: a model for the study of hair biology*. Journal of dermatological science 7: S55-S72) in the presence or absence of thymopoietin peptide derivatives. The growth of the hair shaft of these hair
20 follicles was followed for several days (Day 0 to Day 4). The results are reported in the table below for peptides 1- and 2- described above, for which A is acetic acid. These results show that these peptides stimulate hair growth when the hair follicles are kept alive *in vitro*.

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	Control	Peptide 1- 10 ⁻⁷ M	Peptide 2- 10 ⁻⁷ M
Day 0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Day 1	0.27	0.90	0.83
Day 2	0.43	1.38	1.46
Day 3	0.55	1.86	1.62
Day 4	0.55	1.87	1.62

The following formulation examples illustrate the present invention.

Example 1: a lotion that includes the peptide conjugate Ac-Lys-Asp-Val-DOPA-NH₂

		(in g)
	- Peptide Ac-Lys-Asp-Val-DOPA-NH ₂	5·10 ⁻⁶
	- 95° ethanol	60
	- Propylene glycol	10
10	- Water - preservatives - fragrance	qsp 100

Example 2: a lotion that includes the peptide conjugate Ac-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-HomoPhe-NH₂

		(in g)
15	- Peptide Ac-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-HomoPhe-NH ₂	10 ⁻⁵
	- Water	81
	- Keltrol T	0.5
	- Techpolymer MB-4C	1
	- Sepigel 305	0.5
20	- Silicone oil 0.2 1401	2
	- Butylene glycol	5